

진주종상피에서 Apoptosis를 통한 세포의 사멸기전

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Mechanism of Apoptotic Cell Death in Cholesteatoma Epithelium

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ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives : Accumulation of keratin debris in the middle ear is one of the characteristics of the cholesteatoma. It is related to increased rate of cell death and differentiation of keratinocytes compare to normal skin. This kind of cell death is known as apoptosis. In this study, we plan to investigate the apoptotic cell death and expression of Fas in both normal and cholesteatoma epithelia. **Materials and Methods :** Seven cholesteatomas and retroauricular skins were obtained from patients undergoing middle ear operations. Detection of the fragmented DNA in apoptosis was done by in situ TUNEL methods and agarose gel electrophoresis. For the morphologic confirmation of apoptosis, transmission electron microscopy (TEM) was done. Immunohistochemistry was also performed for detection of Fas expression on the tissue. **Results :** In TUNEL staining, many positive staining nuclei were observed in upper layers of cholesteatoma epithelium whereas a few positive cells were found on the granular layer of retroauricular skin. Typical "ladder pattern" was seen on the gel electrophoresis of the genomic DNA of cholesteatoma. On TEM study, we observed condensation of chromatin in the keratinocytes of the cholesteatoma epithelium. Immunohistochemical studies revealed that Fas protein was expressed in all layers of cholesteatoma epithelium, while retroauricular skin showed weak reactions only in the granular layer. **Conclusion :** We confirmed that increased apoptosis and up-regulated expression of Fas in cholesteatoma epithelium. Since Fas is known as apoptosis triggering protein, the authors suggest that accumulation of keratin debris is due to increased apoptotic cell death and further investigation should be needed about the mechanism of cell death in cholesteatoma. (Korean J Otolaryngol 1998;41(4):425-429)

KEY WORDS : Cholesteatoma epithelium · Cell death · Apoptosis · Fas.

keratin debri 가

가 1-3) cy - apoptosis 6)7)

tokeratin 4)5)가 keratin debri

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Shinoda Huang c - jun p53

Fas Apoptosis

가 .⁸⁾

apoptosis

tection Kit(Takara Shuzo Co., Japan)

AEC Substrate - Chromogen System(DAKO, CA, USA) 2 5

Te -

rminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase(TdT) - mediated dUTP Nick End - Labeling(TUNEL) ,

, DNA Fas

1997 3 7

7

Fragmented Genomic DNA의 전기영동분석

fragmented DNA

0.5 ml lysis

buffer(10 mM Tris, 1 mM EDTA, 0.2% Triton X - 100) 13,000 × g 5

fragmented DNA가

5M NaCl(0.1 ml, ice - cold) 2 -

propanol(0.7 ml, ice - cold) 20

70% alcohol

. DNA pellet 1.5%

agarose 50V, 2 ethidium bromide

UV lamp

면역조직화학염색

TUNEL

In situ Apoptosis De -

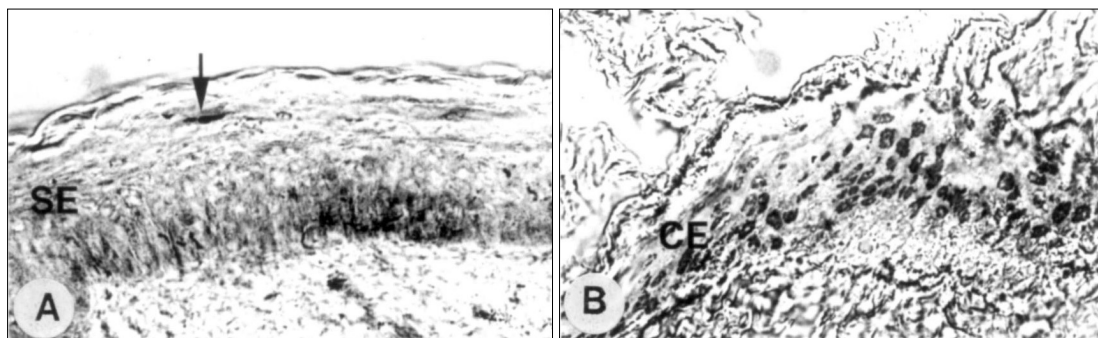


Fig. 1. TUNEL staining of retroauricular skin and cholesteatoma epithelium. A : Nuclei of fragmented chromatin are presented in the granular layer of retroauricular skin (× 400) (arrows-keratinocytes in apoptosis) B : Increased number of TUNEL positive nuclei are observed in upper layers of the human cholesteatoma epithelium (× 400). SE-epithelium of retroauricular skin, CE-epithelium of cholesteatoma.

H_2O_2 (3%, 5) Fas pri- ethidium bromide apoptosis
 mary antibody(Santa Cruz, CA, USA) 4 bundle genomic DNA nucleosomal
 Vectastain ABC reagent(Vector, (Fig. 3).
 CA, USA) AEC Fas
 Fas

TUNEL

TUNEL
 TUNEL
 (Fig. 1A).
 TUNEL
 (Fig. 1B).

7
 가 가

TUNEL

apoptosis
 condensation
 (Fig. 2).

Fragmented Genomic DNA

DNA 1.5% agarose gel

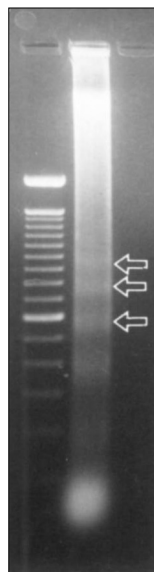


Fig. 3. Agarose gel electrophoresis of genomic DNA from cholesteatoma epithelium. Distinct pattern of fragmented genomic DNA is observed in 1.5% agarose gel electrophoresis with ethidiumbromide staining (Left lane, 100 bp DNA marker ; Right lane, Genomic DNA of human cholesteatoma epithelium) (arrows-typical ladder patterns of fragmented DNA).

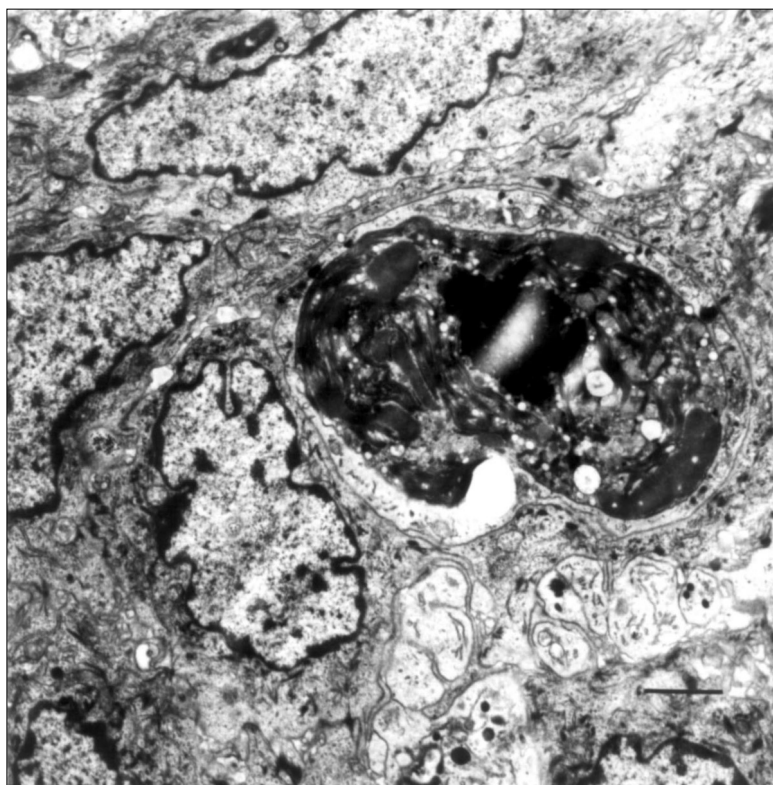


Fig. 2. Photography of transmission electron microscope of the keratinocyte under apoptotic process in cholesteatoma epithelium. Condensation of the chromatin can be observed in the keratinocyte (Scale bar, 1.7 μ m).

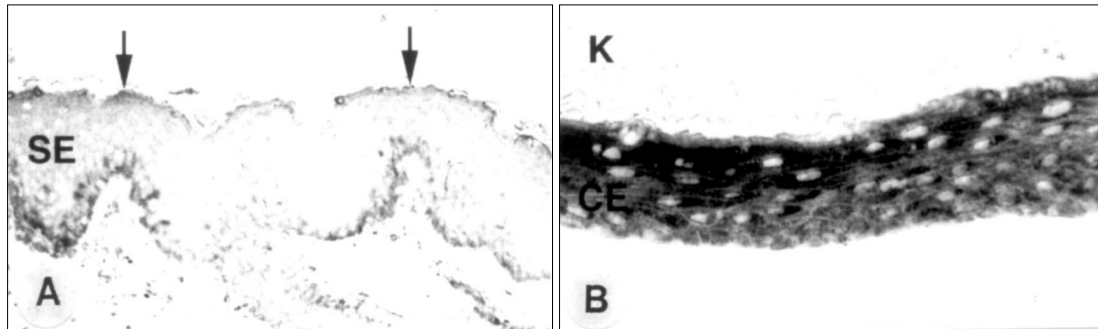


Fig. 4. Immunohistochemical staining of normal retroauricular skin and cholesteatoma epithelium using polyclonal anti-human Fas protein antibody. The reaction was done with avidine-biotin-peroxidase complex and AEC. A : Weak positive staining can be seen only in the keratin layer of normal retroauricular skin (arrows). B : Positive reactions can be found in entire cholesteatoma epithelium ($\times 400$) K-Keratin debris of cholesteatoma, CE-cholesteatoma epithelium.

(Fig. 4).

가

in situ

TUNEL

apoptosis

12) necrosis가

가

가

가

Apoptosis

DNA fragmentation

internucleosomal sites

double - stranded DNA

band

200 bp

(ladder pattern).¹³⁾

DNA

ladder pattern

(Fig. 3).

DNA fragmentation

apoptosis

apoptosis

shrinkage

condensation

apoptosis

가

14)15)

가

apoptosis가

apoptosis

가

11)

TUNEL

(Fig. 1A).

keratinocyte

Apoptosis

epi-

condensation

(Fig. 2).

Fas, p53, bcl - 2

Shinoda Huang (1995)

p53

apoptosis

8) Tumor necrosis

Fas

factor receptor superfamily

apoptosis

16 - 18) Fas

가

apoptosis

apoptosis

p53가

p53

()

dermal growth factor receptor가

cytokeratin 13, 16

1 - 3)

4)5)

debris

apoptosis

가

TUNEL

apoptosis가

9)

Kerr

1974

apoptosis

가

10)

RNA

apoptosis

condensation

apoptosis

가

14)15)

가

11)

TUNEL

(Fig. 1A).

keratinocyte

Apoptosis

epi-

condensation

(Fig. 2).

Fas, p53, bcl - 2

Shinoda Huang (1995)

p53

apoptosis

8) Tumor necrosis

Fas

factor receptor superfamily

apoptosis

16 - 18) Fas

가

apoptosis

apoptosis

p53가

p53

()

19) Fas p53
apoptosis
In vitro
p53 Fas 가 apoptosis
20)
Fas
Fas apoptosis
Fas
Fas apoptosis
Fas 가 apoptosis
Fas in vivo 가
가 가
Fas Apoptosis
가 가
keratin
debris 가
: Apoptosis Fas.

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